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# The Constitution.

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# 10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., June 5, 1896.

## An Animated Corpse.

It has been demonstrated that while the gold organs have been engaged in burying the "silver craze"—entombing it, as it were, in the cold, cold ground—the free coinage movement was not at the funeral either as mourner or as spectator. Or if it was buried, it has proved to be the liveliest corpse in history. If there is any exaggeration in this Editor Godkin is at liberty to correct us and to add to the correction one of those gifted British sneers of which he has a large stock on hand ready for any emergency.

What is the situation since the gold organs began to perform the obsequies of silver? It is now possible to get on a train at Washington and travel to San Francisco by the southern route and never get out of a silver state—a journey of more than four thousand miles. Leaving San Francisco by the middle route it is possible to travel from that city to Atlanta by way of Cincinnati without passing through any but silver states—a journey of more than eleven thousand miles in all.

In this vast extent of territory—more than three-fourths of the republic—the voters, the honest masses, the common people, the producers, the democrats, the men who constitute the bone and sinew, the hope and strength of the republic, are opposed to the gold standard and in favor of the free coinage of silver side by side with gold.

If this is the result of the burial of silver by the gold standard press, what will be the result of its resurrection by the people? We can tell the gold men what the result will be. The "silver craze" will sweep the country like a prairie fire. It will sweep the country because it embodies the fundamental principle of democracy—justice and fair play for the common people, the honest masses that are compelled to toil for a living. It will sweep the country because it embodies the principle of honesty and equity, and because it will gradually restore to producers, wage earners and property owners the value that their products, their labor and their property possessed in 1873—a value that has been filched from them and placed in the British pound sterling, by which our money, our products and our property are now measured.

We ask every fair-minded and honest man to join the people in spreading the "silver craze," to the end that prosperity may be restored to our country, and to the end that we may cut loose once for all from the British system, which means the spoliation of the poor for the benefit of the shlylock class.

## Move in the Order of Battle.

There is now no question of an overwhelming victory in Georgia for the democrats who have refused to commit themselves to the gold doctrines of the republican party. The very attempt to switch the party from its time-honored principles and side track it to be attached to the republican cattle train, has brought about the most significant revival of democracy that the country has ever witnessed.

The fact that this revival has spread so as to arouse the interest and awake the energies of those who have not heretofore taken an active part in political campaigns is as significant as any other development of a remarkable series of developments.

But this interest and these energies should not be relaxed on account of the certainty of a victory on the part of those who are opposed to the shlylock dollar. No man can afford to depend on his neighbors to do his voting for him. Let every man come out to the polls and help to swell the majority that will be rolled up for true democracy and against the gold standard.

Fulton county is certain to place herself with the democratic party of the state and of the country tomorrow; but this result would not be possible if the democratic voters should relax their en-

ergies or depend on their neighbors to carry the county.

Let every democrat of Fulton emulate the example of the gallant democrats of Kentucky, of Virginia, of Missouri, of Alabama, of Arkansas, of Mississippi, of Tennessee, and of every other state and county where true democracy has a foothold, and join the victorious legions who are determined to rid themselves of the British gold standard and restore prosperity to the country.

## The Irony of Fate.

Within a few days the mortal ashes of James G. Blaine will be taken up from the sod of Oakhill cemetery, in Washington, D. C., and carried to Augusta, Me. This decision was reached a few days ago by Mrs. Blaine, after a consultation with other members of the family. At the time of Mr. Blaine's death, some three years ago, the matter was discussed in the public prints and also in the legislative circles at Washington. As Mr. Blaine had been a national figure, and for many years of his life identified with the affairs of government as congressman, senator and cabinet official, it was deemed proper that he should sleep amid the scenes of his greatest political achievements. Such was not the preference of Mrs. Blaine, however, and she yielded to these considerations only with extreme reluctance.

After the lapse of three years but little thought is devoted to the great republican leader by the people of Washington. The nation's grief has subsided in a measure and Mrs. Blaine begins to realize, as she visits from year to year the lonely spot in the cemetery, that her sorrow is all her own. Other favorites have filled the eyes of the nation and the old favorite is forgotten. Who blames the disconsolate widow, therefore, in the choice which she has made, and who will enjoin her from taking up the ashes of her dead to bury them again under her own weeping eyes and in the soil of his native state?

Such questions as these naturally bring up a train of sad reflections and yet the pathetic truth, which is faintly suggested in the brief story which comes from the home of Mrs. Blaine, cannot be escaped.

Perhaps there are many in this state who are not aware of the fact that in Washington city sleep the ashes of two distinguished Georgians who figured with commanding eminence in the political life of the capital during the early days of the nation.

One is James Jackson, whose name is sacred to all Georgians because of the courage which he displayed in his opposition to the Yazoo fraud. By the aid of a microscope, exposed to the rays of the sun, he called down the fire of heaven to destroy the papers which contained the official records of the transaction. The other is John Forsyth, who served the state of Georgia first as governor and then as senator. These two illustrious statesmen have slept for generations within the shadow of the capitol and yet, during all these years, no one has given a passing thought to the graves in which they are buried.

Such is the fate of all public men: worsted while living and when dead forgotten!

## "Put Two and Two Together."

Our readers will remember that The Constitution printed the other day a circular requesting that lists of the names of gold men be sent to Mr. John D. Stocker, surveyor of customs in Atlanta. There seemed to be some mystery about the matter. It was impossible to imagine why the surveyor of customs in Atlanta should be made the purveyor of a senatorial campaign, or why his office should be made the repository of lists of the names of gold contractionists in the various counties of the state.

In order to solve the mystery The Constitution sent one of its reporters to Mr. Stocker to inquire about the matter. That gentleman expressed some surprise that The Constitution should have come into possession of one of the private and confidential letters, but he would shed no light on the mysterious scheme that made his office the repository of lists of the names of the gold men.

Surveyor of Customs Stocker smiled genially on the reporter and informed him that the names had been received by him, and had been sent "where they would do the most good."

In order to throw some light on this business The Constitution will have to apply the X ray to current politics. Consequently we must ask the reader to watch the large white screen while we turn the Roentgen apparatus on the state of Ohio.

Bearing in mind that Mr. Cal. Brice admits that the democratic party of Ohio will declare for free coinage and against the gold standard, just as the gold men in Georgia admit that this state will send a solid silver democratic delegation to Chicago, it might be supposed that it is exceedingly interesting to watch the gold men when they have cleared up all the debris on the outside. They live and work together without quarreling any more, and put the force of self-interest to their habits and to work and finish up in the same manner as human beings would do under similar circumstances.

The number of victims who perished in the recent stampede at Moscow has been fixed at 3,000. That such a multitude as this should have perished in the open air, without any real deal of genuine old-fashioned massacre, is almost incredible. Bent upon having a good time, the tragedy was simply the result of excessive indulgence and was even more fatal than a battle between hostile armies. The Buffalo Courier, in speaking of the number killed, makes a comparison with certain well-known engagements of the late war. The highest number of union men killed was 3,070, at Gettysburg, where 14,479 were wounded. The number of confederates killed in the same battle was 2,922. At Spotsylvania, the union killed were 2,725; in the Wilderness, the number was 2,245; at Antietam, 2,108; at Chancellorsville, 1,600; at Chickamauga, 1,660; at such states as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, at Manassas 1,747; at Shiloh, 1,754; in the assault on Petersburg, 1,688. This does not include those who died of their wounds.

A letter received at the Maritime Exchange in New York, a few days ago, from life-saving station on the coast of North Carolina, states that a bottle was found on the beach last month, which contained the following note:

"At sea on board the bark Progress, in a hurricane. We are fast going to pieces and cannot last long. Whoever finds this, send it to Mrs. J. A. Greening, at 20 South Center street, Bay City, Mich."

Mr. Tillett, in his communication to the Exchange, states that he promptly forwarded the note to the address requested. A peculiarity about the note is that it is without date and has no signature attached. There are two bars, both Norwegian, that are named Progress, but neither the American nor English Lloyd's have any account of them in their latest issue, and the affair is looked upon in the light of a hoax in maritime circles.

ized money power and its infamous schemes of robbery and oppression. They have not awakened to their danger a moment too soon. And even now, they cannot afford to relax their energies and their vigilance in the slightest degree.

"They cannot afford to send doubtful men to represent them. They cannot afford to trust their interests in the hands of men whose character is not a certificate of their political honesty."

A tremendous effort is to be made by the money power to bribe and bulldoze delegates in all the states, and this work is carried on with millions of dollars and fails in the states, as it surely will if the people appreciate the vital importance of the issue at stake, it will transfer its "influence" and money to Chicago and attempt to "Michiganize" that convention.

Let not the people be deceived into the belief that "Cleveland has given it up." No matter how he may feel about it personally, he has placed himself and his administration completely at the mercy of the money power, and he has gone too far now to take any backward step. So that the democrats will not only have to overcome the opposition of the administration which they placed in power, but at Chicago they will have to fight the combined influence of the administration, the bondholders, the gold syndicates, and the whole array of European shlylocks.

Thus far the people have won! If they win further they will have to redden their vigilance and concentrate all their energies to crush out the thousand and one insidious influences that the money power will be able to bring to bear on the delegates.

## The Increase of Wealth in Massachusetts.

There must be something necessarily defective in the policy of a government which permits the wealth of the state to be accumulated at the expense of hundreds of thousands who are barely able to make a living.

Year by year those who belong to what is known as the debtor class become poorer and poorer in the sum of their earthly possessions, while those who are fortunate enough to move in the class of creditors are constantly getting richer and richer.

Such was not the case during the early days of the nation. For a period of more than seventy years millions of men were altogether unknown and wealth was more generally diffused among the masses of the people. Then a man was considered rich who was rated at \$50,000. Today, in a comparative sense, such a man would be considered poor.

A change of policy, essentially different from that which was handed down from the democratic founders of the government, has brought about these distressing inequalities, and there can be no permanent relief until this obnoxious policy has been abandoned. What the country needs is a restoration to power of the time-honored democracy of Thomas Jefferson. Until that time arrives the country will continue to suffer under the oppressive burden of republicanism.

Perhaps the most pernicious effect of this republican policy of government is found in the manner in which it operates upon the farming classes. As the producers of wealth the farmers are entitled at least to a fair division of the spoils, and yet the bulk of all the nation's money goes into the hands of a few money centers, while the farmers and the people generally are obliged to make out with a bare existence.

In the twenty-fifth annual report of the bureau of labor statistics for the state of Massachusetts, a special chapter is devoted to the distribution of wealth in that state. Under this interesting head a number of figures have been gathered from the courts of ordinary, showing the number and value of estates left by those who have died during a given time.

For this purpose four periods of three years each were selected, viz.: from 1829 to 1831, 1859 to 1861, 1879 to 1881 and 1889 to 1891. Between the first and last of these dates two entire generations are included and the population of the state from 610,000 in 1830 to 2,238,000 in 1890 is represented.

During the period from 1829 to 1831 there were 3,698 estates probated. From 1889 to 1891 there were 14,608, showing that the number of these estates had increased with the growth of population. But what of the value of these estates? From 1829 to 1831 the total value of all the estates probated in Massachusetts was \$14,483,000. According to the increase of population this sum should have been \$1,448,300,000, or \$25,000,000 in round numbers. But instead of this the value of all the estates probated in Massachusetts for that period was \$155,559,000, or three times as great as the ratio of population.

These figures are significant. What is true of Massachusetts is likewise true of a few other states which have absorbed the wealth of the union. If a similar investigation should be made of the records in those states which are devoted to agricultural pursuits and are classed as producing states, it would be found that estates probated in number and value had decreased in both number and value, proving beyond question the unjust discriminations and inequalities of the present policy of the government.

In order to insure national prosperity, such as this country enjoys under the administration of Thomas Jefferson and his democratic successors in office, it is necessary to return to the policy of our democratic forefathers and put into effect the principles which have so long been discarded.

**What a Woman Can Do in Journalism.**  
The brilliant career of Kate Field, which ended a few days ago on the Sandwich Island, illustrates the possibilities of the American woman in journalism.

Forty years ago there was only one profession open to the fair sex and that was the profession of school teaching. Today there is scarcely a pursuit of any kind from which the women of the land are excluded.

A most decided change has taken place within the last few years. Before the war it was extremely distasteful for a woman to earn her living and was considered something of a reproach. This was due to perhaps the least existing in the south before the war, the present time it is just as common in the south to see women employed as clerks, bookkeepers and typewriters as it is in any of the typical cities of the north.

Journalism was one of the last professions to be invaded and Kate Field was something of a pioneer in the bold venture which she made in this direction. Her writings she covered a wide field and charmed her admiring readers no less by the striking individuality which she put into her style than by the remarkable versatility of her pen. The triumphs of journalism, however, are necessarily evanescent and but few of her contributions to the press will survive the present generation. Happily for her fame hereafter, though she is not dependent upon the work which she has written for the papers, she has left behind her a number of interesting volumes which contain the gems of her leisure thoughts and which represent the more deliberate efforts of her genius.

The success which Kate Field achieved in journalism induced hundreds of others to make the same experiment and the result has been in the highest degree successful.

There is scarcely a state in the union which cannot boast of its newspaper women engaged in the various branches of this great profession. Some of the brightest members of the New York press belong to the fair sex, and every year adds to the long list of feminine writers who claim the attention of the public and who achieve both fame and fortune with the pen.

## What will poor Mr. Watterson now do with his famous far-eyed goddess?

The gold standard men of Muscogee county know where they are beaten and have withdrawn from the race. If gold committees of some other counties are wise they will follow Muscogee's example.

Mr. Cleveland has not yet announced that he is not in favor of a third term.

Poor Mr. Watterson is a jingo abroad. Why he couldn't be a jingo at home.

The wrecked Courier-Journal has deliberately taken itself out of the democratic party. It is a timely move. In a short time it would have been necessary for the sanitary cart to be called in.

If the republicans straddle at St. Louis the country will be carried by the democrats. If they declare for the gold standard the democrats will carry the country. In other words, the gold standard is doomed.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A monkey as a gold miner is something new and unique, but startling. Captain Moss, who has just returned to London from the Transvaal, tells of a lot of monkeys employed by him in his mine. "They do the work of seven able-bodied men, and it is no reflection upon the human laborer to say that they do a class of work a man cannot do as well as they. In many instances they lend valuable aid where a man is useless."

They gather up the small pieces of quartz that a man cannot pick up, and they dig out the small pieces of gold that a man cannot find. They are exceedingly clever in the way they put the pieces of self-interest to their habits and to work and finish up in the same manner as human beings would do under similar circumstances.

"There is not a man, white or black, of the court, member of the indignation meeting or citizen of the country who has the courage to repudiate any part of the resolutions adopted, in the presence of the editor of this paper. No brave man respects either."

**Up Goes the Sponger.**  
The victory of the democratic silver men in Kentucky shows that the drift in that party throughout the country is strongly against the gold standard.

At present the silver men estimate that they are sure of 40 delegates to Chicago, and they are counting on getting those of Indiana, Ohio, Georgia, Virginia and Washington, which would make their total 64, or sixty-eight more than a majority of the convention. This seems to be a reasonable forecast in view of their overwhelming majority in Kentucky, which was considered until about two weeks ago of the sound money democrats in Ohio.

The gold standard is being beautifully shattered and battered by the bullets from free coinage ranks.

There will be the devil to pay in this election—Exchange.

Well, don't let that bother you; the goldbug fellows can settle with him afterwards.

## POLITICS IN GEORGIA.

The Dawson News says that there is great commotion in the camps of the single gold standardists at the home of Congressman Turner. His friends have discovered a good deal of genuine old-fashioned democracy right in Quitman, and are now fearful that Brooks county will go for silver. The Quitman Free Press sounds the alarm and summons the goldbugs of that bailiwick to action in the following:

"A lot of free silver agitators right here in Quitman have conspired with each other to stab Captain H. G. Turner and turn the county over to the free silver agitators. The Free Press believes in sound money and Captain Turner, and feels that Brooks county would be disgraced for a whole generation to have the connivance of the silverites carried out. It puts people on notice that there is danger unless they come out and do their duty."

And thus the goldbug press is sounding "notes of alarm" in every district in the state.

Commenting on Colonel Livingston's visit to Columbus, The Ledger, of that city, says:  
"Colonel Livingston is an able orator, one who will faithfully entertain and entertain his audience. Just at this time his visit is of great importance to the state, and he has studied closely, and with the details of which he is thoroughly familiar, will prove a most valuable asset to the cause of the silver. He will be shown an illustration of the sentiment as to the financial question in Columbus, which is a very important one. He will hear the shouts of victory from the followers of true bimetallicism, and will hear the neighboring hills echo and re-echo with the sound of the democratic party's victory. The uneducated voters—the rock-ribbed democracy of Muscogee—will be able to stem the current that has been set against them. After Colonel Livingston's speech on Friday night the last straw will have been added, and the back of the camel will be broken. Thus runs the world away."

## JUST FROM GEORGIA.

### The Battle Cry of Silver.

Steady for the fight, boys; Steady!

Ready for the right, boys; Ready!

For the silver steel'll win it in a mile and in a minute; So be certain that you're in it—Forward, march!

Steady for the fight, boys; Steady!

Charge 'em left and right, boys; Ready!

The Wall street knives are cunning; But the boys are going cunning; And we'll have 'em all a-running—Forward, march!

Steady for the fight, boys; Steady!

All the sides are bright, boys; Ready!

Hear the silver thunders rumble! See the goldbug columns crumble! See their temples shake and tumble—Forward, march!

Steady for the fight, boys; Steady!

Crush 'em left and right, boys; Ready!

See in Washington the ducky Who bemoans his fate unucky! See the fires blaze in Kentucky—Forward, march!

Silver sees the light, boys; Steady!

Flashing through the night, boys; Ready!

From Sumter to Seattle Like the silver bullets rattle Like the bullets in a battle—Forward, march!

The Billville Banner.

We have now registered six times; But the books are closed and, unfortunately, we've got to vote for twelve candidates.

There is speaking in Billville every night now—especially when we try to unlock the door with our umbrella and go up stairs in our stocking feet.

Two women are running for the senate in Billville. Our private opinion is that they would serve their country better in the house.

All the mules in Billville are old enough to vote; but if they attempt it they will be a good deal of kicking at the polls.

Every candidate for office should have a platform; but he should be careful about the carpet he makes it.

Vote early and often; but don't spend your money until the recorder's court is open.

Boys, don't use any whisky in this election. Every man ought to be sober enough to know who he is paid to vote for.

**Kentucky!**

The Kentucky men are blasé, And it's more than Cain they're raisin', For the old state's just a-sweepin' on her way!

Don't you wish that you wuz lucky 'Nough to live in old Kentucky, Where they're mowin' down the goldbugs night and day!

**A Hero in Spite of All.**

"I am not running on my war record," said the candidate, "I confess that I was never in the war; but, friends and fellow citizens, I lost my voice hollerin' at Lee's surrender, and never asked for a pension for it!"

If any office were seeking the man now it would hardly know where to find him. For he's a good deal in a garret, printing election tickets in order to anticipate it.

## A June Song.

It's June-time, it's June-time, But the lily looks chilly.

The roses are mellowed, The peach growth mellowed, The plum's on the plain;

Up with your umbrella, And tramp through the rain!

## A Witness with Comparisons.

"Yes, suh," said the colored witness, to Judge Andy Calhoun, "dat boy, suh, is de wuss boy in de alley. W. y. jdg, though he ain't no higher dan dat" (holding his hand about two feet above the floor) "he kin cuss dese good ez you kin!"

## A Modern Casablanca.

Johnny mounts the "burning deck"—

Knees a-growin' weak and weaker; Anxious mother cranes her neck:

John's a failure as a speaker!

Daddy don't let that bother you; Wish ter heaven he'd never stood there!"

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The Savannah Press is in mourning. It says:

"We regret to see that staunch and popular old democrat, Judge James S. Boynton, of Oglethorpe, has died of the silver sentiment. He is one of the men who should have stood out."

Word comes from Decatur, Judge Howards' home county, that that county will elect free silver delegates to the state convention on the 6th of June.

The Dawson News says that on next Saturday Terrell county will nominate a democratic candidate for the legislature and, by an overwhelming majority, instruct him to vote for Crisp for the senate.

Editor Stanford, of Cuthbert, attended the speaking and barbecue at Morgan, and announces that candor compels him to say that Judge Griggs is the choice of Calhoun county for congress.

A correspondent of The Dawson News says that "gold," in its last analysis, is the sweat of the poor."

Judge Griggs will speak in Warlick on the silver question on June 10th.

The Athens Banner says that next Sunday's political news item will be: "Free silver wins the day in Clarke."

## The President's Force.

From The New York Morning Journal.

Grieving over the result of the Kentucky primaries, The Evening Post becomes reminiscent. It asserts that though the democratic party repealed the Sherman act in 1893, "its heart was not in that fight."

"It required," says The Post, "all the force that Mr. Cleveland could muster to get on to enumerate other leaders who aided the president in his effort."

Why should the president use force of any sort to compel legislation? The theory which underlies our national organization does not make of the executive the dominant factor in law-making. It is not held to be proper only of the functions of the president to influence legislation either by personal effort or by barter of offices and spoils. Time was that The Evening Post stoutly strenuously for civil service reform. Now it applauds the president for having used all his force to advance a certain law. The editor of The Post is not unconversant with public affairs, and he knows well enough that the policy he now applauds was merely one of swapping offices for votes.

The most curious thing of all is that after admitting that repeal of the Sherman law was effected only by the use of the presidential club, and was "achieved over the heads and against the feelings of the democrats of the west and south," The Post goes on to describe it as "a great victory for the country." What is the country, anyhow? Are the west and south barred out of it?



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## GRINDING THE PEOPLE

That Is What the Single Gold Standard

Policy Means.

DR. MORRISON'S STRONG VIEWS

The People Demand the Restoration of

Free Silver Coinage.

ITS DEMONETIZATION WAS A CONSPIRACY

To Enhance the Holdings of the Roth-  
childs and to Depreciate the Hold-  
ings of the People.

A clarion voice in behalf of free silver

coinage is that of Rev. H. C. Morrison.

For four years Dr. Morrison was the

popular and effective pastor of the First

Methodist church of Atlanta. In this and

in previous churches his ability was so pro-

nounced that the general conference took

him out of local work, and made him gen-  
eral missionary secretary, a position of

greater importance than even that of

bishop, in that it requires a first-class busi-

ness head as well as a religious heart.

In the performance of his duties, Dr.

Morrison has to travel the union over,

coming in contact with men of all sections,

of all ranks, and of all classes. If any

man, therefore, is qualified to speak in-

telligently, Dr. Morrison is. Upon his re-

turn to the city yesterday he was called

upon by The Constitution for the great ques-

tion of the day, to which he assented.

The People Are Inquiring.

The great trouble, I think, with the people

heretofore," said Dr. Morrison, "has

been their absolute ignorance of the finan-

cial system, but they have begun to in-

quire and look into things and have gotten

to a point where they can no longer be mis-

led and deceived after the fashion that has

been heretofore practiced, and the utterance

of Mr. Lincoln has been demonstrated, that

you can fool some of the people all the

time, all the people some of the time, but

you cannot fool all the people all the time."

The people are, at last, beginning to wake

up to a consciousness of the true condition

of things, and they are coming to a knowl-

edge of the situation, and all the glit-  
ter argument which the gold standard peo-

ple can make avails very little when a man's

family is in destitute condition, and his

out of work and at last he is forced to

cannot do much arguing with a man against

an empty stomach.

The Masses Are Moved.

When you come down to the masses, in

all ranks of life, they have discovered a

great wrong and have determined to go

back to where they were in 1873, and in

that they see a remedy—the only one that

gives them hope.

It has lately been in California, Ala-

bama, Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky,

and the general outcry of the masses ev-  
erywhere is for a change. The change

desired is to reverse the legislation of 1873,

and place our monetary system on a

basis that our forefathers put it, to try it

again on the basis upon which we have

built up our government and achieved our

successes. The unrest is universal. I have

also been in Texas, where there is less

interest than elsewhere, but where the peo-

ple are equally intent upon a change. In

the trains, in the hotels, among groups

of men everywhere, the one united cry for

the restoration of silver to its old stand-

ard as primary money, based on free coin-

age of silver at 16 to 1, the unit of value

which is placed on the Spanish mill dol-

lar.

It Is a Cyclone of Sentiment.

The campaign of education they have

been conducting has been met by a cam-

paign from the people, and shows that the

masses do not wish to be led. It has

demonstrated that while the people have

been quiet and patient, they were conscious

of the wrong they were suffering, and that in

future all processes for education that

may be manipulated through government

officers they will ultimately find that when

the people move they cannot stand still.

The cyclone, and the only thing to do is

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## Honeymoon Flats

Where Cupid Reigns.

The "Honeymoon Flats" contain more in recent happiness than any other domicile in Chicago. All its tenants are young married couples. It is the devotee of eighteen blooming brides at present, and when they all put their pretty heads out of the windows at once they present to the vision a bouquet of loveliness that is unsurpassed. Even the street cars stop to permit the passengers to enjoy the beauty of the spectacle. This elysium of the newly wedded stands at Francisco and Walnut streets, says The Chronicle. It is a rather pretentious building of cream-colored brick, 150 feet long by 100 feet wide, and two and a half stories in height. It incloses a cool court or plaza, in which all the flower beds are in the form of hearts or "Cupid's bow." Most of the flowers in the beds are heliotrope and the blushing red roses are in full bloom. A delicate shaft of water into the air. At night the garden is illuminated by four tall lamp-posts, with a little cupid on top of each. The noble red-breasted, the bluejays and the sparrows come into this court to bill and coo, too.

In the windows of the "Honeymoon Flats" are attitudes of such subjects as Romeo and Juliet, Cupid and Psyche, Hector and Andromache, Paris and Helen. The pictures which adorn the rooms are flanked by shepherds and shepherdesses making love in the summer fields. Canary birds hang in the windows and sing of love all day long.

All the bells in the vicinity sound like wedding bells. Whenever they ring people in the neighborhood are sure to come out to move into the "Honeymoon Flats." Near by stands the Alfred Tennyson public school, which suggests Locksley hall to the happy tenants.

**Objects of the Owner.**  
The "Honeymoon Flats" are the property of E. C. Waller, who has an office in the Cookery. It is the popular idea that he is the president of a society for the promotion of marriage of the business manager of a honeymoon league, and that in his enthusiasm for his idea he is building apartment houses and filling them with bridal couples. He is, in fact, a real estate dealer of a practical turn of mind, though he allows his tenants to have their own sentiment. He decided to rent his apartment house at Francisco and Walnut streets to families without children. Now, families that have been married ten years, or even after have offspring or have borrowed or adopted children. So only young couples, just from the ministers, were received as tenants and thus it came about that Mr. Waller's "Honeymoon Flats" contain so many brides.

The youngest bride in the building is only eighteen years old and a beautiful blonde. Others are nineteen and twenty and the eldest is not more than twenty-two. The building is divided into small apartments of four rooms each, like dollhouses, and in them the young brides play at housekeeping. They visit by the hour, and chatter like birds, borrow cooking recipes and ask such questions as, "How long do you bake cake?" "How long do you broil steak?" "How do you make the small cakes?" and newly wedded couples thus try the experiments of housekeeping in one house, and get along harmoniously together and when the young women exhaust their domestic knowledge they go to the next door and live in the adjoining houses and act as advisers and guides for the young people.

The brides who are already established in the home make many suggestions as to the admission of new tenants. The only qualifications required are that they shall be good tempered and handsome. At a recent time there was considerable discussion as to whether or not a bride should be admitted. It was finally decided that none should be received who came to the house in a cab driven by a horse.

**None Wedded a Year.**  
The most recently wedded pair in the "Honeymoon Flats" date their nuptials from three weeks ago. They are a young couple, married a year. Many are in the third month of their honeymoon. Two of the couples go out bicycling together, and the most bewitching of the brides wear a coat of azure costume when out for exercise on a wheel.

The rule of the landlord prohibiting children in the flats, has caused a great deal of already arousing discussion among the tenants. Some threaten to leave within the next three or four years, and at a very late, unless the rule is rescinded. It is believed that children will be permitted in the flats will be considered naturalized and will be allowed to remain. The brides are cruel parents and their children are cruel parents to Milwaukee. Disputes are arising in this elysium only when the brides try to out rival one another in prinking and dandling.

In the other part of the Honeymoon flats, facing Walnut street, dwell the lighted, newly wedded couples. In the new part of the building, just completed, in the second story, lives one bridal pair, and three more couples recently at the altar are about to move in. The new addition will offer flats for twenty-four tenants. Young men who expect to be married next month, and the month call and engage flats in advance, saying, "I am not married yet. Don't say anything about it."

People in the neighborhood believe that the Honeymoon Flats are a fruitful cause of elopements. Youth and maid pass hours in the house and seeing so much brightness and happiness within immediately take the cars for Milwaukee, get married and come back and rent a flat. Anxious parents in the neighborhood, and all other parents in the neighborhood, are afraid that they should run away and return to the Honeymoon flats as brides.

**PERSONAL AND SOCIAL GOSSIP.**  
On Wednesday evening of last week Mr. A. J. Chapman gave quite an enjoyable party to a number of his friends at his home. Misses Cassie and Mattie Lowe, Misses Mauck, Adams and Emily Bean, Misses Kerr, Emily Mary, Emma, Gregg, Lena Hall, Emma Rayson, Mamie Childs, Anna Lowe, Margaret Crawford, Caro and Annie Lou Talley and Misses Miller, Messrs. Frank and DeLois Hill, Ed Collins, Schell, Landell, Bloodworth, Clark, Lowe, Warren, Jones, Ben, Dodd, and Found, A. J. Chapman and Dr. E. B. Eubanks. The chapters were Dr. and Dr. Eubanks. The party enjoyed delightful refreshments at Ponce de Leon.

Yesterday at noon occurred the wedding of Miss Bizzell and Mr. Joel Roberts Hunter at the First Methodist church. A large number of friends witnessed the ceremony. A happy ceremony performed by Rev. Dr. H. C. Morrison.

Behind the channel rail was a bank of beautiful palms that brought out the face of the many superb hydrangeas, placed by Mr. Beechwood president at the altar. The music during the ceremony was sweetly impressive.

The march, from Mendelssohn, was played as the attendants entered the church in alternate couples.

The ushers preceding the groomsmen were Dr. J. McP. Gaston, Dr. C. G. Roy, Dr. William Perrin Nicholson and Dr. W. S. Elkin. The bridesmaids were Misses Nellie Phillips, Agnes, Carey, Leontine Chisholm, Little, of Alabama, and the bride's sister, Miss Mamie Bizzell, who acted as maid of honor and entered with the bride. The groomsmen were Messrs. Edward Davis, Linton Tedford, Joseph Dunlop and Dr. E. W. Bizzell. The groom, with his best man, Mr. Ulric Atkinson, awaited the bride at the altar.

Shower most becoming traveling gown of soft gray cloth, showing tints of blue in its darker shades. Her hat was of mink-lined straw brightened with loops of blue ribbon and flowers. The toilet was most becoming to her plump blonde loveliness, and she was the fairest of summer brides. Miss Bizzell is the eldest daughter of the late Dr. Bizzell, who was one of Atlanta's most prominent professional men, and she possesses many amiable and lovable qualities of character that endear her to all who know her.

The bridesmaids were charming in dainty afternoon toilettes, and carried bouquets of pink roses.

Mr. Hunter has been a resident of Atlanta for only a short time, but has made many friends in the business and social world. He is of an old and aristocratic southern family, and a gentleman highly intelligent and cultured.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter will spend a month at the resorts of Virginia and North Carolina.

The wedding of Miss Emma Lowry Howell and Lieutenant Conklin, of the United States army, will take place the morning of June 10th, at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. J. W. Morrow, at West End. Owing to illness in the family of Lieutenant Conklin's family the wedding will be a quiet one, and only a few friends will be invited and intimate friends of both parties.

Mrs. Chaffetz contains a party of friends this afternoon at cards at her charming home at Fort McPherson.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Locke have returned from New York and have as their guest their daughter, Mrs. William Snow.

The Southern Literary Society will present a charming programme at the residence of Governor and Mrs. Atkinson tonight.

Miss Lucy Crozier, of Knoxville, arrives in the city Saturday and will be the guest of Mrs. John King Ottley.

Mrs. Robert J. Lowe left the city yesterday for Chicago, where she will visit Mrs. Julia Knight McKimble. Later on she will be joined by Captain Lowe, and visit the great lakes.

Mrs. Jack Cutler will entertain a party at cards Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Walter Taylor will return from Tate Spring Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Adair have returned from Indian Spring.

Judge and Mrs. T. P. Westmoreland have sailed for this country, and will arrive in New York city early in the week.

Mr. and Mrs. George S. May and family will spend August at Narragansett Pier.

Miss Carrie Johnson leaves Friday for Auburn, Ala., where she will visit for several days.

Miss Lula Belle Hemphill will be in a pleasant party leaving for St. Simon's tonight.

Miss Kincade has returned to her home in Griffin.

Miss Lula Kinsberg will entertain her friends at a series of formal house parties during the summer at her country home near Carrollton.

Mrs. J. Van Holt Nash and Miss Belle Nash left yesterday for the resorts of Virginia. They will visit Narragansett Pier before returning home.

Mrs. Marshall, of Chicago, who has been in the city several weeks, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Alfred H. Colquitt, leaves for home today.

Mrs. B. and Mrs. Johnson, of Savannah, who were in the city in attendance upon the Colquitt-Arkwright wedding, have returned home.

Miss Sallie Maud Jones will spend several days during the summer at Old Point Comfort.

Selma, Ala., June 4.—Cards are out announcing the betrothal of Miss Jeannette Lee Kaufman, of Philadelphia, to Mr. Edgar F. Ullman, of this city. Mr. Ullman is the son of the late Mr. Ullman, a prominent business man, and is one of Selma's foremost young business men, a young man of sterling qualities and much promise. The bride-to-be is a beautiful and accomplished young lady and will prove a great acquisition to Selma's society.

At Piedmont, Ala., Wednesday evening, June 3d, the relatives and many friends of the contracting parties gathered at the Methodist church to witness the marriage of Miss Marie Louise Moody, of that place, to Mr. Clifford Samuel Moore, of this city. The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock by Rev. J. W. Bradford, pastor of the church. The attendants were: Miss Annie Moody, sister of the bride, as maid of honor; Miss Corinne Moody and Adah Bean, of Atlanta, and Misses Daisy McCallister and Nannie Craig as bridesmaids. Mr. Hollis H. Morse, brother of the groom, was best man, and Messrs. J. K. Ellison and T. P. Ledbetter, of Atlanta; A. R. Moody, of Birmingham, and S. Ledbetter, of Piedmont, were groomsmen.

The bride looked very pretty in a toilet of white duchesse satin and plain deirp lace, and wore a crown of white roses. The bride-to-be is a beautiful and accomplished young lady and will prove a great acquisition to Selma's society.

The bride comes from one of the oldest and best families in Alabama. She is a niece of Mr. W. R. Moody, of this city, where, as the guest of the latter during the exposition, she was the recipient of many compliments. Personally she is very clever and attractive and has scores of friends here, who will be delighted to learn that her future home will be in this city.

Mr. Moore is connected with the Lamar & Rankin Drug Company, where he is held in high esteem by his business associates. He is well known and one of the most popular young men of the city, and is to be congratulated by his many friends in winning so fair a bride.

You hardly realize that it is medicine, when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; it creates an appetite, purifies the blood, and really does "make the weak strong." Try it, and be convinced.

## SNATCHER HER PURSE

A Bold Daylight Robbery on Crew Street Yesterday.

**THE NEGRO WAS SOON CAUGHT**  
Who Bound Over by Judge Fouts Yesterday Afternoon on a Charge of Highway Robbery.

Peter Henderson, a young negro boy, was bound over to the superior court yesterday afternoon by Judge Fouts on the charge of highway robbery. He was sent to jail in default of a \$200 bond.

The offense was one of the most daring that has been committed in this city for some time. The negro snatched a pocketbook from a lady about noon yesterday on one of the principal residence streets of the city, and secured nearly \$15 in cash. In less than three hours after the robbery had been committed the thief had been caught, tried, convicted and sent to the county jail. He was positively identified by the lady from whom the purse was stolen.

The negro was not captured by the officers, but by Mr. W. C. Lawrence, who chased the fugitive for nearly a mile and held him until Capt. Officer Crussell arrived in answer to a call from the stationhouse. The negro was taken at once to the police station, and was afterwards conducted to Judge Fouts's court.

**It Was a Daring Deed.**

The lady from whom the purse was stolen was Mrs. T. Walker, who lives at No. 137 Crawford street. She was out yesterday morning shopping. She had taken a \$20 bill with her, had paid some debts and had \$14.95 left, as she was returning home about 12:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Walker alighted from the car at the corner of Capitol avenue and Fulton street, and was proceeding towards her residence. After she had passed Dr. Rankin's barn, on Crew street, the negro ran up behind her and snatched her pocketbook, which was heavily laden with money.

After several fierce jerks the robber succeeded in getting the pocketbook and he immediately took to his heels and down the street. Mrs. Walker was determined not to surrender her money so easily, so she ran after the negro screaming at the top of her voice.

**An Exciting Chase.**  
The screams of the lady attracted a large crowd as she sped down the street, and Mr. Lawrence, who was passing on 34 Crew street, happened to be near and joined in the chase.

The robber knew that it was a serious matter with him, and he exerted his best energies. He ran like a deer. As he turned into Fulton street from Crew, a large crowd of men and boys were after him. The pursuers began to close in on the gap. At one time it looked as if the negro would escape, but as he passed Washington street he was overtaken by Mr. Lawrence, who had followed him down Woodward avenue, and when he reached the corner of Woodward avenue and Pryor street he was thoroughly exhausted and gave up the chase.

He was taken in charge by Mr. Lawrence, who held him securely until he was taken to the stationhouse. He was then handcuffed and taken immediately to the home of Mrs. Walker on Crew street, where he was found in the negro's pocket when he was captured and the full amount of money, save a few dollars, he negro stole from his pockets as he ran, was recovered.

**Mrs. Walker Identifies Him.**  
As soon as the robber was seen by Mrs. Walker she positively identified him as the man who had snatched her purse. She also identified the money and several small articles which were in the purse when it was stolen.

The negro was then taken to the station house by the officer and was afterwards committed to the new road which runs on Peachtree street. He was given a fair trial and to enjoy the hospitality of the judge could do nothing but bind Henderson over to the superior court on a heavy bond. Mrs. Walker testified that Henderson was the man who had robbed her.

The city seems to be filled with thieves just now, and the police are determined to clean up the city. Mrs. Walker will prosecute Henderson to the full extent of the law. He will probably have to enjoy his freedom for a few years of the state convict camps a few years.

**Appropos of the Presidential Veto.**  
Bond issues are expensive today. The country stands the debt, and Grover sagely nods his head, and cries, "More yet, more yet!"

"My programme must be carried out," "This is the only way," "The country should pay to those of gold, I'll have my way!"

**C. G. MERIWETHER.**

**Weather Notes.**  
The barometer is low along the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains and in consequence the present weather prevails in the western states.

It continues comfortably cool east of the Mississippi, with the barometer about normal. Light rain has fallen in the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys and in the south Atlantic states.

For Georgia, the fair in the morning; showers in east portion, and warmer in north-east portion.

**Local Forecast for Yesterday.**  
Daily mean temperature... 62  
Daily normal temperature... 62  
Highest temperature... 68  
Lowest temperature... 52  
Total rainfall... .12 in.  
Deficiency of precipitation... .62 in.  
GEORGE E. HUNT,  
Local Forecast Official.

**CUMBERLAND AND ST. SIMON'S.**

**Very Low Saturday Rates Via Southern Railway.**  
Commencing next Saturday, June 6th, and every Saturday thereafter during the summer, round trip tickets Atlanta to St. Simon's, to Cumberland Island \$2.50. Tickets good to return Monday following date of sale. Saturday morning Express leaves Atlanta 8:30 p. m., connecting at Brunswick with steamers for St. Simon's. Round trip ticket \$5.00. Ticket office Kimball house corner.

**To the Voters of Fulton County.**  
We have been closely associated in business with Mr. Frank N. Malone for the last fifteen years, he having been employed as head bookkeeper under us since 1881.

Mr. Malone is now a candidate for county treasurer. Feeling confident that if elected he will conduct the office in a thorough business-like manner, and hesitatingly ask our friends to vote for him. Very respectfully,

R. M. ROME,  
Vice President Atlanta National Bank.

Cashier Atlanta National Bank.  
June 5-21

**A Card.**  
We, the employees of M. Kutz & Co., desire to express our appreciation for the kind and generous consideration shown by Mr. Kutz & Co. on Saturday afternoon at 3 p. m., thereby giving their employees a needed rest.

W. T. STEEDLE,  
S. C. FULTON,  
W. H. DORSEY,  
Committee.

It is wonderful how Hood's Sarsaparilla freshens and invigorates the tired body. It creates an appetite, purifies the blood, and really does "make the weak strong." Try it, and be convinced.

**What It Means.**

Today we place on sale 500 Men's all-wool Suits at \$7.50 each. Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds. It means that if you buy one of these Suits at \$7.50 you will have as good a Suit on your back as the man who pays \$10 elsewhere. It means that for cut, fit, finish and general appearance these \$7.50 Suits cannot be told from \$15 Suits. It means that EISEMAN & WEIL are selling Clothing this spring in a way that is opening the eyes of some shrewd people. These Suits are not ordinary Suits; they are not cheap looking Suits; they are not by any means common Suits—but are made from as pure wool as ever came off a sheep's back and have as much wearing quality to the square inch as any Suit you ever bought for double the price. They come in solid colors and neat, small checks and mixed colorings. You'll buy one the minute you see it.

**EISEMAN & WEIL, 3 WHITEHALL.**

\$7.50 \$7.50 \$7.50 \$7.50 \$7.50

## RICHMOND READY FOR THE VETERANS

Colonel West Returns from a Preliminary Trip to That City.

GETS QUARTERS FOR GEORGIA

Over 50,000 Soldiers Will Be in the Big Parade.

RICHMOND WILL CARE FOR THE VETERANS

Colonel West Tells of the Great Enthusiasm Existing in the Old Confederate Capital.

Colonel A. J. West has just returned from Richmond, Va., where he went to make arrangements for the accommodation of the Georgia contingent of confederate and the reunion of the latter part of the original thirteen states.

He made the necessary arrangements, securing quarters for General Clement A. Evans in the old city hall, on Broad street. This old building has thirteen rooms and these have been assigned one to each of the original thirteen states.

Colonel West found Richmond all alive on the subject of the reunion of confederates and straining every nerve to make the event a grand one. They will entertain the veterans as they have rarely ever been entertained before.

"The people of Richmond," says Colonel West, "have entered upon the matter of entertaining the veterans in the true Richmond spirit. They are alone making every veteran feel at home. They have made arrangements to furnish sleeping quarters for every man, and they have left nothing to be done in the way of caring for the old soldiers who will be there."

He was met by a large delegation of veterans and they were taken to the office of General Peyton Wise. He received me most cordially and helped me in the arrangements I had to make. Just now his hands are full, as there is a vast rush of preparation incident to the gathering of such a large number of people. I found the very greatest enthusiasm among the Richmond people concerning the reunion. Every family in the old capital is interested and every one is going to do something to help care for the veterans.

"I expect it to be the largest reunion the world has ever known," he said. "More than 50,000 old soldiers will be there and they will revisit the old battle spots about the city and the country. They will know full well. There are many spots of great interest to the confederate around old Richmond. The cemetery grounds contain 27,000 dead. I visited the resting place of General Lee and saw the graves of thousands of other heroes who were sleeping."

The reunion will begin June 30th, and will be opened by a speech by General John G. Gordon. There will be a number of delegations from all over the country, and on July 2d the grand parade of the soldiers will occur. Fifty thousand veterans will be in the city, and the people can imagine what an imposing spectacle it will be. The corner stone of Jefferson Davis' monument will be laid on this day in the presence of the great multitude of veterans. The railroad for the occasion will be delivered by General Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi. General Gordon will be the chief of the reunion. The celebration will be held on July 2d, and the celebration will be held by St. Andrews commandery of Knights Templars and the Grand Lodge of Masons of Virginia, mounted on black horses.

The reunion will be held in the auditorium at the fair grounds. This building will seat 9,000 people. Its size is 125x200 feet. It is the largest building in the world. The highest temple in the world has an inclosed floor running toward the rostrum. The stage is 100 feet high. The stage is 100 feet high. The stage is 100 feet high.

Following is an order issued by General Evans yesterday:

"All headquarters of the Georgia division will be at the old city hall, on Broad street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, where each camp will have a room. All delegations must notify by mail or wire Captain Thomas Ellett, secretary, 605 East Main street, of time of arrival at Richmond, that he may have committees to meet them."

Ample arrangements have been made by the hospitable people of Richmond to entertain all who attend the reunion. Rooms can be secured at a rate from \$1 up per night.

Camps are requested to take camp badges with them and any genuine battle flags in their possession. No special uniform is required, but the old confederate flag will be in form.

The state capitol is located at the fair grounds, and will seat 10,000 people. The corner stone of the Jefferson Davis' monument will be laid on July 2d. General S. D. Lee will be the orator of the day.

"The convention will be opened on Tuesday, June 30th, at 10 o'clock a. m., and will continue until the 3d of July. The state will have a definite position assigned to it for its delegations. All Georgia delegations will assemble promptly in the position assigned to Georgia."

"Confederate soldiers in any county of Georgia where no camp has been formed are requested to meet at once and send a delegation selected from among themselves. The daughters of the Confederates are requested to meet at once and particularly invited to attend the reunion. 100 Parties who desire information may choose for SPEAKER, Captain Main street, Richmond, Va. By order: 'CLEMENT A. EVANS,' Confederate General Commanding.

"A. J. WEST," Adjutant General and Chief of Staff."

**PERSONAL.**

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room molding, 40 Marietta street. Send for samples.

## CHARTER IS GRANTED

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railway Well Organized.

ANOTHER TRACK TO MARIETTA

Making the Railroad Distance to Knoxville 25 Miles Less Than It Is at Present.

The incorporators of the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Railway Company have obtained a charter from the secretary of state of Georgia for the purpose of reorganizing the Marietta and North Georgia railroad and extending its tracks from Marietta to Atlanta, thus making another through line to Knoxville.

The new road, when completed, if the present plans are carried out, will reduce the present railroad distance to Knoxville by twenty-five miles.

The Marietta and North Georgia, which was bought at the recent judicial sale of the road by the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Construction Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the state of New York.

The principal owner of this road is Mr. H. C. McFarlane, of New York, and Mr. Thomas Carmichael, of London, is also a large stockholder.

Associated with these men in the application for the charter for the new road are Messrs. Messrs. Charles A. Collier, Charles S. Northern, Eugene C. Spaulding, H. Barnes, William T. Spaulding, Edward H. Barnes, Theodore A. Hammonds, Jr., Henry L. Smith, Victor L. Smith and Alex W. Smith, of Atlanta.

The charter is issued for 100,000 shares of \$100 each. The corporation intends to build a railroad that will be a great power in the new road will consist of a single section. It is intended to reduce the distance along the present line of the Marietta and North Georgia by about 25 miles. The line of the tracks to sixty-pound rails all along the line, and eventually to extend the road beyond Knoxville to some important point north.

A charter will be applied for before the state authorities of Tennessee and the Tennessee and Georgia corporations interested in the new road will consolidate and elect a board of directors and officials to operate the road. It is probable that all probably, be elected the president of the new corporation. The election of officers will occur within thirty days.











